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THE Fruit SITUATION

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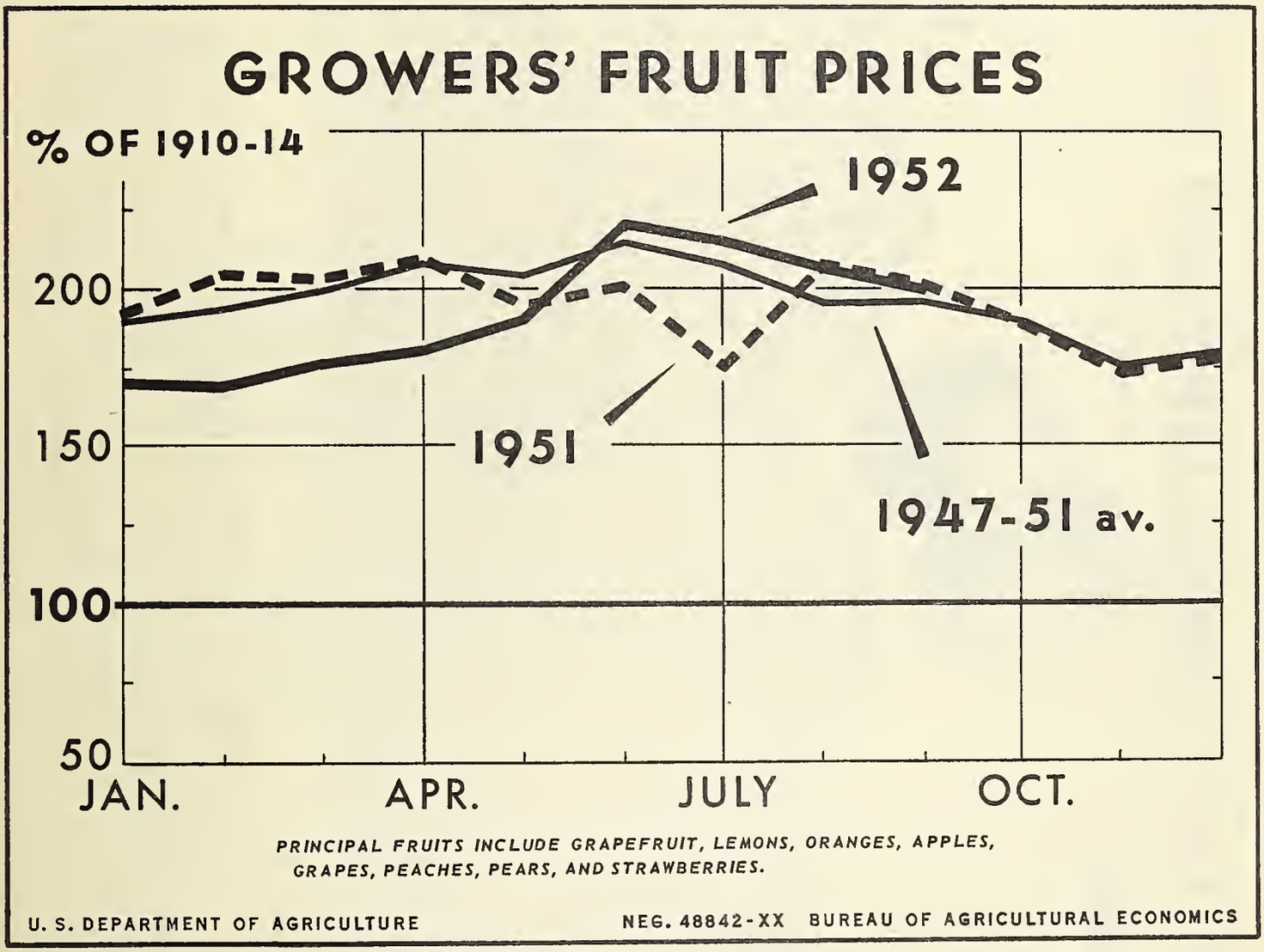
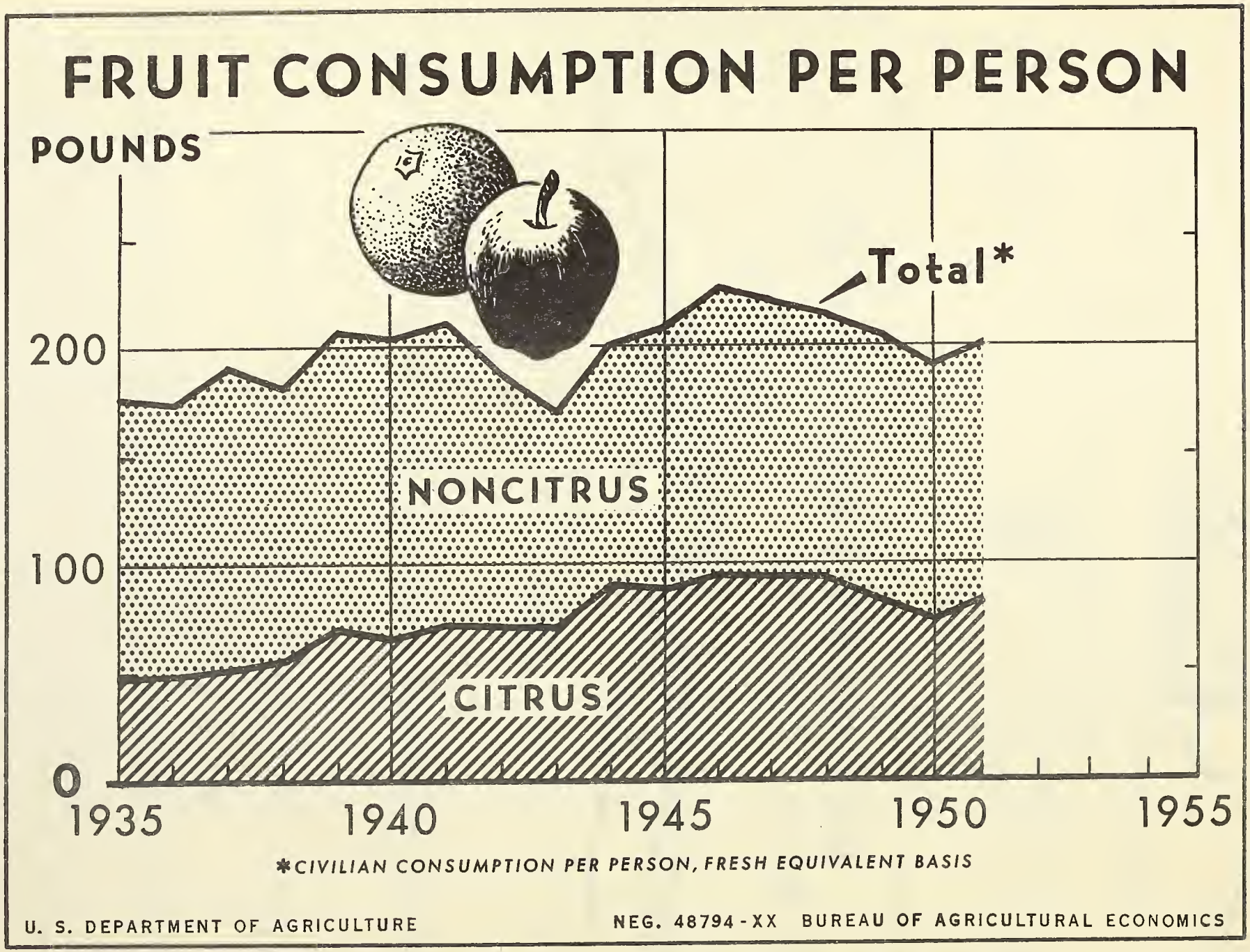


Because of sharp rises in prices for apples and oranges, the index of prices received by growers for fruit advanced more than seasonally in May and June 1952 to a point higher than in June 1951 and the June 1947-51 average. Since June 1952 as harvest of the 1952 deciduous crop proceeded, prices have declined about seasonally to a point slightly under 1951 but a little above average. Further decline in prices in late 1952 seems likely as marketings of the 1952-53 citrus crops reach heavy volume.



Civilian consumption of all fruit, fresh weight basis, increased from 177 pounds per person in 1935 to 227 pounds in 1946, then declined to 200 pounds in 1951. Consumption of noncitrus fruit was moderately smaller in 1951 than in 1935, while that of citrus fruit was much larger. In 1951, citrus fruit comprised 41 percent of the total, compared with 27 percent in 1935.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 14, 1952

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SUMMARY

Demand for fruit in 1953 is expected to be about the same as, or a little stronger than, in 1952. Consumer demand during most of 1953 probably will be about the same as this year, while demand from processors is likely to be somewhat stronger because stocks of canned fruits at the start of the 1953-54 canning season are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier. Some decline in export demand is expected.

With average weather next year, production of deciduous fruits is likely to be moderately larger than in 1952. Output of citrus fruit also probably will rise, mainly because of an increase in the bearing acreage in Florida. Imports of fruit next year may total a little larger. The demand and supply prospects indicate that fruit prices next year will be generally close to 1952 levels, although prices of fruit for processing may be slightly higher.

Smaller commercial exports of deciduous fruit are expected next year because dollar exchange will continue limited in Western European countries who usually take the bulk of our exports. Moreover, less United States fruit, especially apples and dried prunes, is expected to be available for export. But large exports are probable for raisins, for which an export-payment program is in effect. Exports of fresh citrus fruit to Canada are expected to continue large.

Imports of fresh apples from Canada may be considerably larger than the relatively small volume in 1952. Imports of bananas are expected to be as large as in 1952, providing about 18 pounds per capita. Receipts of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from territories, mostly Hawaii,

probably will continue at the high levels of recent years. Because of reduced imports of Brazil nuts, total imports of tree nuts are expected to be smaller in 1952-53 than in 1951-52.

The 1952 crop of deciduous fruits is about 9 percent smaller than the relatively large 1951 crop. Among the fruits remaining to be marketed, grower prices for apples and cranberries are expected to be somewhat higher this fall than in the same season of 1951, while prices for pears and grapes may be lower. If stocks of apples on January 1, 1953 are as small as the below-average stocks a year earlier, prices next winter may average as much as the relatively high prices of the first half of 1952. Production of tree nuts in 1952 is indicated to be about 7 percent smaller than the 1951 crop. It may be a little larger in 1953.

A larger crop of oranges but a smaller crop of grapefruit in the September 1952-August 1953 season are in prospect. Increased packs of frozen and canned citrus juices seem probable. On the other hand, output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) will be a little smaller. The pack of canned fruit in 1952-53 is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than the 1951-52 pack. Production of dried fruits at least as large as in 1951-52 is in prospect.

ORANGES

Outlook for 1953-54

Some further increase in production of oranges and tangerines in 1953-54 seems probable, if average weather prevails. As in 1951-52, a large increase again may be expected in Florida, where bearing acreage continues sharply upward. A small increase also seems probable in Texas, as the relatively small percentage of trees that survived the freezes of January 1949 and January 1951 make further recovery. But at most, the Texas crop will comprise only a small portion of the national crop. Production in California probably will not be greatly different from the reduced level of recent years.

Increased Production of Early And Midseason Oranges in Prospect for 1952-53

The 1952-53 crop of early and midseason oranges is estimated as of October 1 at approximately 61.6 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 1951-52 crop of 57.1 million boxes and 28 percent above the 1941-50 average of 48 million. In Florida, the early and midseason crop of 46 million boxes is 5 percent larger than the 1951-52 crop. In California, the Navel crop of 14.2 million boxes is 12 percent larger. The crop of 35 million boxes of Valencia oranges in Florida in prospect for 1952-53 is only slightly larger than in 1951-52. Although only a small part of the national crop, production in Texas and Arizona is expected to be larger than in 1951-52. Market movement of the new crop is expected to get well under way in Florida in October and begin in California in November.

Prices May Be About The Same This Fall And Winter As A Year Earlier

Demand for oranges for fresh use is expected to be about as strong this fall and winter as in this time of 1951-52. Demand for Florida oranges for processing into canned and frozen juice may be somewhat stronger. In Florida, packers' stocks of canned orange juice at the start of the 1952-53 processing season this fall are expected to be slightly smaller than the stocks of a year earlier. Packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate also may be smaller. Hence, grower prices for oranges this fall and winter are likely to average about the same as a year earlier.

Sales in 1951-52 Larger For Fresh Use, Smaller For Processing, Than in 1950-51

More than 63 million boxes of oranges and tangerines from the 1951-52 crop were sold for fresh use. This was about 52 percent of total production in 1951-52 and about 2 percent larger than fresh sales from the 1950-51 crop. The total processed from the 1951-52 crop was about 57 million boxes, nearly 47 percent of production in 1951-52 and slightly less than the volume processed from the 1950-51 crop. The remaining 1 percent of the 1951-52 crop was used in households of the farms where grown, donated to charity, or eliminated.

In Florida, about 48 million boxes or 58 percent of the 1951-52 crop of oranges and tangerines were processed. This was about 11 percent larger than the volume processed from the smaller 1950-51 crop. About 32 million boxes of Florida oranges from the 1951-52 crop were made into frozen concentrate, 37 percent larger than the quantity similarly used from the 1950-51 crop.

Larger Exports in 1951-52

Total exports of fresh oranges during November 1951-July 1952 were about 6.3 million boxes, 30 percent larger than in the same months of 1950-51. About 59 percent of this quantity went to Canada. Under the export-payment program for the 1951-52 crop, which was concluded September 15, 1952, about 3.1 million boxes of fresh oranges had been exported or approved for export. In addition, about 88,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice and 280,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned orange juice had been handled by the program. Total exports of oranges for the entire 1950-51 season were about 6.6 million boxes, nearly 6 percent of the crop.

GRAPEFRUIT

Outlook for 1953-54

With average weather, production of grapefruit probably will be somewhat larger in 1953-54 than that expected for 1952-53. Most of the increase would occur in Florida, where bearing acreage of grapefruit, like that of oranges, continues upward. With further recovery of trees

in Texas from the freezes in 1949 and 1951, some increase also can be expected in that State. There also may be some increase in Arizona. However, most of the grapefruit again will be grown in Florida.

Smaller Grapefruit Crop in 1952-53

Production of grapefruit in 1952-53, excluding the California summer crop, is estimated as of October 1 at about 37.2 million boxes, 5 percent smaller than in 1951-52 and 25 percent below the 1941-50 average. The Florida crop of 33 million boxes is 8 percent smaller than in 1951-52. Even so, the prospective crop is as large as the part of the 1951-52 crop of this State that actually was utilized. A substantial increase in Arizona and small increases in California and Texas are expected in 1952-53. In Texas, recovery in production from the freezes of 1949 and 1951 is slow because of the high percentage of the bearing trees lost. Trees planted since have not yet started bearing.

Prices May Average At Least As High This Fall And Winter As Last

Market movement of the 1952-53 grapefruit crop in Florida started about mid-September and increased rapidly in early October. Demand for fresh use in 1952-53 probably will be about as good as in 1951-52. But demand for canning is expected to be somewhat stronger. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice held by Florida packers at the start of the 1952-53 canning season this fall will be much smaller than the burdensome stocks a year earlier. With the crop smaller than in 1951-52, grower prices this fall and winter probably will be at least as high as prices a year earlier.

More Grapefruit Sold For Fresh Use, Less Processed, in 1951-52 Than in 1950-51

About 22 million boxes of grapefruit from the 1951-52 crop were sold for fresh use, slightly more than in 1950-51. But only 15 million boxes of the 1951-52 crop were processed, 39 percent less than in 1950-51. Of the total processed in 1951-52, nearly 14 million boxes consisted of Florida fruit. This was 38 percent of the Florida crop compared with 54 percent of the smaller 1950-51 crop. About 1.3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were made into frozen concentrates in 1951-52, more than 4 times the volume in 1950-51, but a fourth less than in 1949-50. About 3 million boxes of the 1951-52 crop in Florida were not utilized on account of economic conditions.

Larger Exports in 1951-52

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1951-July 1952 were about 1.5 million boxes, 10 percent larger than in the same months of 1950-51. About 88 percent of this quantity went to Canada. Exports of fresh grapefruit under the 1951-52 export-payment program, most of which are included in the above figure, amounted to about 153,000 boxes by September 15, 1952, the end of the program. Additional exports under this program were more than 34,000 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice, about 178,000 cases

(24-2's) of single-strength canned grapefruit juice, nearly 21,000 cases of single-strength blended juice and minor quantities of grapefruit sections and citrus salad. In 1950-51, total exports were about 1.6 million boxes, 3 percent of the crop.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Outlook for 1953-54

The 1953-54 crop of lemons in California probably will not be greatly different from the prospective 1952-53 crop, if weather is average. Increases in bearing surface of existing groves are likely to offset decreases in bearing acreage.

Prospects for 1952-53

Condition of the 1952-53 lemon crop in California on October 1 pointed to production about as large as in 1951-52. Lemons from the crop will become available in November and the first estimate of the new 1952-53 crop will be made November 12. Demand for lemons for fresh use and for processing, especially into frozen concentrated lemon juice and lemonade bases, is expected to be at least as strong in the 1952-53 season as in 1951-52. With a crop about as large as in 1951-52, grower prices for the new crop probably will average about as high as in 1951-52.

1951-52 Lemon Season Nearing The End

Carlot shipments of lemons from California continued about as heavy in early October 1952 as a year earlier. As usual, supplies from the old crop will continue to be available during October. Prices received by growers in September 1952 averaged about the same as a year earlier.

Production of lemons in California in 1951-52 was 12.6 million boxes, 6 percent smaller than the 1950-51 crop and about the same as the 1941-50 average. Fresh sales of the 1951-52 crop are estimated at 66 percent, compared with 62 percent of the 1950-51 crop. About 16 percent less lemons were processed in 1951-52 than in 1950-51.

Total exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1951-July 1952 were 476 thousand boxes, about one-third larger than in the same months of 1950-51. This includes exports under the 1951-52 export-payment program. About 57 percent of the exports during January-June 1952 went to Canada. Total exports during November 1950-October 1951 were about 482,000 boxes. Imports of lemons during November 1951-July 1952 were 2.9 thousand boxes, 64 percent smaller than in the same period of 1950-51.

1952-53 Lime Crop Is Larger

Production of limes in Florida in 1952-53 is estimated at 300,000 boxes, compared with 260,000 boxes in 1951-52 and the 1941-50 average of 204,000 boxes. As usual, fresh market movement of the 1952-53 crop was

heavy during the summer. Prices received by growers during July, August, and September averaged higher each month than in the same month of 1951. The season average price per box received by growers for the 1951-52 crop is estimated at $5.60, compared with $4.29 for the 1950-51 crop. About 28 percent of the 1951-52 crop was processed.

APPLES

Outlook for 1953

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1953 probably will be moderately larger than the relatively small 1952 crop. With average weather, increased production can be expected in Washington, where the 1952 crop was considerably under the 1941-50 average, and in a number of the northeastern States, where the 1952 crops were considerably under both 1951 and average. Increases in these States probably would considerably more than offset decreases in other States where production was large in 1952. Bearing acreage of commercial orchards was about 3 percent smaller in 1951 than in 1950 and may have dropped further in 1952. Over the last two decades, bearing acreage has declined about one-third with a less marked decline in production.

Total demand for apples in 1953 probably will be about the same as, or a little stronger than, in 1952. Consumer demand may be a little stronger than in 1952, processor demand may be about as strong, and export demand probably will be no better than the relatively weak demand expected for the 1952 crop. With a moderately larger production, grower prices for the 1953 crop probably would average lower than for the 1952 crop.

1952 Crop of About 96 Million Bushels

The 1952 commercial apple crop was estimated as of October 1 at 96 million bushels, 13 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and about the same percentage under the 1941-50 average. Production is larger than in 1951 in half of the Western States, notably Washington, where the 1951 crop was short, and in two of the Eastern States, Virginia and North Carolina. But these increases are more than offset by decreases in other States. Reductions are especially large in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Heavy Early Season Movement Of 1952-Crop Apples

The carlot rail movement of apples through October 11 this season was about 15 percent larger than in the same period of the 1951-52 season. Much of this increase was the result of heavier shipments from California and Idaho. The heavier shipments from California include surplus removal purchases of Gravenstein apples, of which the Government bought 34,314 boxes, the equivalent of 43 carloads. Fresh apples in cold storage September 30, 1952 amounted to 5.6 million bushels, compared with 7.7 million bushels a year earlier.

Smaller Exports Seem Likely in 1952-53

No export-payment program is contemplated for 1952-crop apples. Under the program for the 1951 crop, about 3 million bushels were exported. Fewer apples than from the 1951 crop are expected to be available for export and export demand is expected to be weaker than in 1951-52. Furthermore, Western Europe has a large apple crop in 1952. Total exports of apples during July 1951-June 1952 were a little over 3.4 million bushels or 3 percent of production. Imports were slightly more than 1 million bushels. Imports probably will be considerably larger in 1952-53.

Continued High Prices in Prospect This Fall And Winter

Prices received by growers for apples during July-September 1952 averaged considerably higher each month than in the same month of 1951. In early October 1952, prices on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets also were considerably above a year earlier. With the 1952 crop considerably smaller than the 1951 crop, prices this fall also are expected to continue above 1951 levels. After the first of the year, prices will depend strongly upon the quantity of apples in storage at the start of the year. If stocks are as small as the below-average stocks on January 1, 1952, prices next winter may average as high as the relatively high prices of the first half of 1952.

PEARS

Outlook for 1953

The 1953 pear crop probably will be about the same as the above-average 1952 crop, if the weather is average. Larger crops than in 1952 seem likely in Washington and some of the northeastern States, where production in 1952 was below both 1951 and the 1941-50 average. Demand for Bartlett pears for canning probably will be stronger and prices somewhat higher than in 1952. But prices for fall and winter pears may not be greatly different from those of 1952.

1952 Pear Crop Estimated At 30.9 Million Bushels

Production of pears is estimated as of October 1, 1952 at 30.9 million bushels, 3 percent over 1951 and 2 percent above the 1941-50 average. Total production in the 3 Pacific Coast States amounts to 26.4 million bushels, 86 percent of the national crop. In these 3 States, the Bartlett crop of 20 million bushels is 5 percent above the 1951 production. But the crop of 6.4 million bushels of other varieties, mostly winter pears, is 1 percent smaller. In other States, total production in 1952 is about the same as in 1951.

Heavy Surplus Removal Purchases
Of Fresh Bartlett Pears

Fresh market shipment of pears has been moderately heavier this summer and early fall than in this time of 1951, mainly because of increased shipments from California. But movement to canneries has been slow, creating a temporary surplus problem. As a surplus removal activity, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased through September 30 about 558,000 boxes (equivalent to 743 carloads) of fresh Bartlett pears in California and Washington for distribution in non-profit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. Cold storage holdings of pears on September 30, 1952, were 4.5 million bushels, compared with 6.0 million a year earlier.

Exports May Be Smaller in 1952-53

No export-payment program for 1952-crop winter pears is contemplated. Under such a program for 1951-crop winter pears, about 463,000 bushels were exported. During July 1951-June 1952, exports of pears totaled about 680,000 bushels or over 2 percent of the crop. Imports were 342,000 bushels.

Rising Prices For Pears
Seem Likely This Fall

Prices received by growers for pears, both for fresh market shipment and for canning, averaged considerably lower in August and September 1952 than in these months of 1951. But in late September when harvest of Bartlett pears was about over, prices on the New York City auction advanced sharply to levels slightly higher than a year earlier. Grower prices for pears generally are expected to increase this fall, but probably will average below the relatively high prices of the fall of 1951.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1953

Assuming average weather, the 1953 crop of plums can be expected to be considerably larger than the short 1952 crop. The increase would be in California, where the 1952 production was 29 percent under the 1941-50 average. Production of dried prunes also probably will be larger in 1953, with most of the increase in California where practically all of the crop is dried. A moderate increase in total production of prunes also seems likely in the Pacific Northwest, where most of the tonnage is utilized fresh and canned.

With demand for plums and prunes about as strong in 1953 as in 1952 and production larger, grower prices probably will average lower than in 1952.

Production Down in 1952

Because of sharp reductions in California, the leading producer, the 1952 crops of both plums and prunes were considerably smaller than in 1951. The plum crop of 63,800 tons in California and Michigan was 37 percent below the 1951 crop and 24 percent under the 1941-50 average. In Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, the 1952 production of 86,900 tons 1/ (fresh weight) of prunes was 9 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and 25 percent smaller than average. The 1952 crop of these 3 States was utilized as follows (1951 figures in parentheses): sold fresh, 46,370 tons (38,260); canned, 24,710 tons (33,600); frozen, 1,030 tons (2,890); dried, 7,800 tons (13,200); other processed, 40 tons (70); and used in farm households, 4,550 tons (4,780). Production of dried prunes in California in 1952 was 135,000 tons (natural condition, dried). This was 24 percent smaller than in 1951, about 26 percent under average, and the smallest since 1929.

1952 Prices Higher For Fresh Plums,
Generally Lower For Fresh Prunes

With marketings considerably smaller than in 1951, New York City and Chicago auction prices for 1952-crop fresh plums from California averaged about twice those of 1951. In contrast, auction prices for fresh prunes from the Pacific Northwest averaged slightly lower in August 1952 than a year earlier, because of increased shipments. In September 1952, auction prices for fresh prunes were about the same as in this month of 1951. Grower prices for the smaller 1952 production of dried prunes may average above those in 1951. No export-payment program is contemplated for the 1952 production of dried prunes. About 52,000 tons of the 1951 production were exported under such a program. Total exports in the 1951-52 season were nearly 59,000 tons, compared with over 27,000 tons in 1950-51.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1953

The 1953 crop of peaches probably will be moderately larger than the 1952 crop, if average weather prevails. The largest increases seem likely in some of the Pacific and Southern States, where production was below average in 1952. Grower prices may not average quite as high in 1953 as in 1952.

1952 Crop --
Production and Prices

Production of peaches in 1952 amounted to 62.6 million bushels, 2 percent smaller than in 1951 and 8 percent under the 1941-50 average. Large decreases in California, several of the Southern early States, and New Jersey more than offset substantial increases in Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas, Colorado, and Washington. In California, most of the decrease consisted of clingstones that were eliminated under a program based on an industry marketing order. Movement of peaches to canners has been

1/ Includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

considerably under that in 1951, but total shipments to fresh markets may have been larger.

Grower prices for peaches shipped to fresh markets averaged higher in July 1952 than in this month a year ago, mainly because of reduced supplies from several of the large-producing Southern States. As supplies became more plentiful in August, prices dropped to 1951 levels. In late September as the season for fresh peaches neared the end, grower prices were somewhat under those of a year earlier. Grower prices for California clingstone peaches for canning were moderately lower than in 1951.

CHERRIES

Outlook for 1953

With average weather, production of sweet cherries in 1953 may not be quite as large as in 1952 when the crop was slightly above the 1941-50 average. Increased production seems probable in Washington, where the crop was short in 1952. But any increase in this State is likely to be more than offset by decreases in other States where production was considerably above average in 1952. Grower prices for 1953-crop cherries may average somewhat above 1952 prices.

Production of sour cherries in 1953 may be somewhat larger than in 1952. Carry-over stocks of canned and frozen sour cherries are expected to be considerably smaller at the start of the 1953-54 season than a year earlier. With stronger demand from processors, grower prices probably will average higher for the 1953 crop than for the 1952 crop.

1952 Crop Cherries

The 1952 sweet cherry crop of 95,930 tons was 34 percent larger than the 1951 production and 4 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. About 38 percent of the 1952 total was in California, where production was up sharply from the short 1951 crop. Grower prices generally have been below 1951 levels. The 1952 season average price per ton received by growers for sweet cherries is estimated at $205, compared with $295 in 1951.

Production of sour cherries in 1952 was 105,850 tons, 33 percent below 1951 but 7 percent above average. Production in 1952 was down sharply in the Western States as well as in the Great Lakes States where most of the crop is grown. In these States, particularly Michigan, severe wind and rain in July considerably reduced the crop. As was the case with sweet cherries, grower prices for sour cherries have been lower than in 1951. The season average price per ton for the 1952 crop is estimated at $122, compared with $138 in 1951.

1952 Canned Pack of Sweet Cherries
Larger, That of Sour Varieties
Smaller, Than in 1951

The 1952 pack of canned sweet cherries was nearly 1.3 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 43 percent larger than the 1951 pack. But the 1952 pack of canned sour cherries of nearly 2.9 million cases was 20 percent smaller. Stocks of frozen cherries in cold storage September 30, 1952 amounted to 50 million pounds, compared with 80 million a year earlier.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1953

With average weather, production of grapes in 1953 probably will be about as large as in 1952, when more than 3 million tons were produced. Since 1946, production has fluctuated around this level.

Grower prices for grapes marketed fresh probably will not average greatly different from those of 1952, except that prices in the fall of 1953 may be higher than in the fall of 1952. Demand for grapes for crushing into wine may be a little better than the relatively weak demand in 1952, when stocks of wine at the start of the crushing season were about one-fourth larger than a year earlier. With stronger demand for crushing in 1953, grower prices for grapes for processing probably will be higher than in 1952. In 1951, about 81 percent of the grape crop was either crushed for wine and juice or dried into raisins.

1952 Grape Crop
Over 3 Million Tons

The 1952 crop of grapes is estimated as of October 1 at nearly 3.1 million tons, about 9 percent under the record 1951 crop but 10 percent above the 1941-50 average. The 1952 crop in California of over 2.9 million tons is 10 percent under 1951 production but 11 percent above average. However, the California crop still comprises about 94 percent of the total production in 1952. Tonnage of each varietal group is under that of 1951 as follows: raisins, 9 percent; table, 10 percent; and wine, 11 percent. Utilization is not necessarily limited to the class shown.

Heavy Summer Movement of
Grapes to Fresh Markets

The carlot rail movement of grapes to fresh markets totaled over 17,600 cars through October 11 this season, 6 percent larger than in the same part of the 1951-52 season. Movement to wineries has been slow. With stocks of wine in storage on July 31, 1952, about one-fourth larger than a year earlier, it seems likely that a smaller tonnage of grapes will be crushed this season than last, when the relatively large total of 1,762,225 tons, 52 percent of the 1951 grape crop, was crushed. Even with some increase in shipments to fresh markets, the tonnage dried into raisins probably will be considerably larger than in 1951.

Lower Prices for Grapes This Fall Than A Year Earlier

Prices for most varieties of fresh grapes on the New York City and Chicago auctions started the 1952-53 season at levels above those a year earlier. Even though prices declined with increasing shipments, prices for some varieties in August continued above those of a year earlier. But with shipments continuing heavy, prices for nearly all varieties in late September declined further to levels generally considerably under comparable 1951 prices. Partly for this reason there was a relatively heavy movement of table varieties into cold storage during September. Because of the prospect for storage supplies of fresh grapes to be somewhat heavier than usual this fall, grower and terminal market prices for grapes are expected to be lower this fall than last. With demand for grapes for crushing weaker, a larger tonnage probably was dried into raisins than in 1951, despite the smaller grape crop in 1952. Grower prices for the entire 1952 grape crop are expected to average below the 1951 price.

Export-Payment Program for 1952-Pack Raisins

To encourage exports of raisins during the 1952-53 marketing season, the United States Department of Agriculture on September 25, 1952 announced an export-payment program. Payments at specified rates will be made to United States exporters who sell and export processed packed raisins in conformity with the terms and conditions of the program. Kinds of raisins covered and the rates per pound, in cents, net processed packed weight, are as follows: Natural Thompson Seedless, 2.50; Sultanas, 2.50; Muscats, except soda-dipped (Valencia) and layer Muscats, 2.50; Zante currants, 2.50; and Golden Bleached Thompson Seedless, 3.00. These rates are lower than comparable rates under the 1951-52 program, ranging from 0.10 cents a pound less for Sultanas to 1.25 cents less for Golden Bleached Thompson Seedless. About 72,000 tons were exported under the 1951-52 program. Total exports of raisins in the entire 1951-52 season were about 84,800 tons, compared with nearly 16,900 tons in 1950-51.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1953

The crop of cranberries in 1953 probably will be considerably larger than that of 1952, if weather is average. The increase would be mostly in Massachusetts, where abnormally hot and dry weather in July 1952 was unfavorable to cranberries. Cranberry production has trended strongly upward over the past decade, reaching a high of 982,700 barrels (100 pounds each) in 1950.

Demand for cranberries in 1953 may be a little stronger than in 1952. However, with a considerable increase in production, grower prices for the 1953 crop probably will average lower than in 1952. This assumes that carry-over stocks of cranberries in freezers and as finished goods at the start of the 1953 season will again be down to a favorable working level.

Crop Smaller, Prices Higher,
In 1952 Than in 1951

Production of cranberries in 1952, as estimated October 1, is about 812,500 barrels, about 11 percent smaller than in 1951 but 6 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Decreases in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington more than offset increases in New Jersey and Oregon. Harvest of the crops in Massachusetts and New Jersey started in early September.

Prices for Massachusetts cranberries on the New York City wholesale market started the season in late September at levels moderately higher than opening prices a year earlier. In early October, Chicago wholesale prices were considerably above comparable prices in 1951. With production smaller and demand stronger, prices are expected to continue above those in the fall of 1951. Grower prices for the 1952 crop are expected to average somewhat above the $14.50 per barrel for the 1951 crop.

Unless a higher percentage of the 1952 crop than of the 1951 crop is canned, supplies of canned cranberries and cranberry sauce will be smaller in the 1952-53 season than in 1951-52. About 55 percent of the 1951 crop was processed and 45 percent was sold fresh.

STRAWBERRIES

Outlook for 1953

A smaller crop of strawberries in commercial producing areas is in prospect for 1953. Preliminary indications point to a total of 119,000 acres for harvest in 1953. This is 9 percent smaller than the acreage picked in 1952 but 6 percent above the 1942-51 average acreage. Nearly all of the reduction is in the mid-spring States, where the acreage of 49,100 is 22 percent smaller than in 1952 and 1 percent below average. In Louisiana, one of the early-spring States, the prospective acreage of 8,000 is 38 percent larger than the relatively small 1952 acreage. Substantial increases are in prospect in Oregon, Washington, and California, where much of the crop usually is processed into frozen strawberries.

At the 1942-51 average yield per acre of 76.3 crates (24 quarts each), the prospective 1953 acreage would produce a crop of about 9.1 million crates, about 23 percent under the 1952 crop. Even at the high 1952 yield of 91.2 crates per acre, the 1953 crop would be nearly 9 percent below production in 1952. With the prospect for a smaller crop of strawberries in 1953, somewhat higher grower prices than in 1952 seem likely.

1952 Strawberry Crop

The 1952 crop of strawberries is estimated at 11.9 million crates, about the same as the 1951 crop but 36 percent larger than the 1942-51 average production. Approximately one-third of the 1952 crop has been frozen, a slightly larger proportion than in 1951. Although prices

received by growers for strawberries averaged lower in several months of 1952 than in the same months of 1951, they averaged considerably higher in May and June 1952, two months of heavy marketings.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1953-54

The 1953-54 pack of dried fruits probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1952-53 pack. Assuming a larger crop of prunes in 1953, some increase in production of dried prunes seems likely in 1953-54. But this increase probably will be more than offset by a decrease in raisins. With the prospect that stocks of wine will be smaller in the summer of 1953 than in 1952, more grapes may be crushed for wine, and fewer dried into raisins. Even with a moderate decrease in production in 1953-54, there probably again would be surpluses of raisins and prunes.

1952-53 Pack May Exceed Output in 1951-52

Total production of dried fruits in 1952-53 probably will be at least as large as, or perhaps moderately larger than, the 1951-52 pack of about 470,000 tons, processed weight, depending upon the size of the raisin pack. Output of raisins is expected to be considerably larger than in 1951-52, perhaps from 20 to 30 percent greater than the 226,000 tons in 1951-52. Small increases seem probable in a number of other fruits dried in minor quantities. But these increases will be partly offset by a substantial reduction in output of dried prunes, about 24 percent less than the 186,000 tons in 1951-52. Imports of dried fruits in 1952-53, mostly dates and figs, probably will be smaller than in 1951-52.

Total supplies of dried fruits are again larger than the amount usually consumed in the United States. Most of the surplus consists of raisins. There also probably will be an excess of prunes, despite the reduced production. Although no export payment program is contemplated for dried prunes in 1952-53, such a program is in effect for raisins. (For detail, see grape story) Under the 1951-52 program, about 52,000 tons of prunes and 72,000 tons of raisins have been exported.

A diversion program for dried figs was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 24, 1952 to assist producers in the disposal of surplus dried figs. Rates of payment for diverting this fruit from normal commercial trade channels will be 6 cents per pound for the Calimyrna variety, 4.5 cents for Adriatics, 4 cents for Kadotas, and 3 cents for Black Missions, for a total quantity not exceeding 4,000 tons.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1953-54

Increased production of canned fruits in 1953-54 is in prospect. Carry-over stocks at the start of the 1953-54 canning season are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier, and the 1953 deciduous crop probably will be somewhat larger than that of 1952 -- conditions conducive to a larger pack. The canned pack of fruit juices in 1953-54 may not be greatly different from that in 1952-53. However, total output of fruit juices is expected to increase, with most of the gain consisting of frozen juices, especially orange concentrate. Shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from territories probably will continue at or near the increased rates of the past few years.

Smaller 1952-53 Pack Of Canned Fruits

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1952-53 is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than the record 1951-52 pack. Output in 1951-52 was a little over 3.1 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 70 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. Among completed packs in 1952-53, those of apricots and sour cherries are considerably smaller than in 1951-52. The pack of sweet cherries is much larger. Heavy reductions in pack in 1952-53 also are estimated for peaches, fruit cocktail and salad, pears, and plums and prunes. Some increase in pack of applesauce seems likely. Supplies from offshore consisting mostly of shipments of canned pineapple from territories and imports of olives in brine from foreign countries are expected to be about the same as in 1951-52. Carry-over stocks at the start of the 1952-53 canning season were considerably larger than a year earlier. Hence, civilian supplies in 1952-53 will be about as large as in 1951-52, when per capita consumption was over 19 pounds.

Increased Pack of Canned Citrus Juices in Prospect for 1952-53

The 1952-53 pack of canned citrus juices is expected to be slightly larger than the 1951-52 pack. Somewhat larger packs seem likely for canned grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice. The pack of canned orange juice may be about the same as in 1951-52. In Florida, packers' stocks of orange juice about October 1, 1952 were approximately one-tenth smaller than a year earlier and those of grapefruit juice, blend, and tangerine juice were much smaller. Total stocks of these four juices were about two-thirds smaller. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from territories are expected to be about as large as in 1951-52. The net effect of changes in pack and stocks is to give a prospective supply in 1952-53 a little smaller than in 1951-52. But this small reduction will be more than offset by increased supplies of frozen juices. Per capita consumption of canned fruit juices was about 14 pounds in 1951-52.

Production of canned fruit juices in the 1951-52 season amounted to about 1.95 billion pounds, the equivalent of 51 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Most of this pack consisted of citrus juices canned in Florida. Packs of individual items in this State, in millions of cases (and percentage decreases from 1950-51 in parentheses) were as follows: Orange juice, 19.3 (4 percent); grapefruit juice, 8.7 (31 percent); blended juice, 6.4 (26 percent); and tangerine juice, 0.5 (58 percent).

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1953

The 1953 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to be moderately larger than the record 1952 pack. A small increase is expected in output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1953, with much of the increase in cherries. The 1952 pack of cherries was cut short by damage to the sour cherry crop in the Great Lakes States in July. A further large increase in pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices is expected in 1953. This will consist mostly of orange concentrate made in Florida. In 1952, production of frozen citrus juices for the first time exceeded that of deciduous fruits and berries. The excess of frozen citrus over other items probably will be considerably larger in 1953.

Increased Production in 1952

Production of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1952 is tentatively estimated at 940 million pounds, about 17 percent larger than the 1951 pack of 802 million pounds. A small reduction in pack of deciduous fruits and berries will be considerably more than offset by a marked increase in production of citrus juices. Output of frozen strawberries is expected to be moderately larger than the 1951 pack of about 158 million pounds. But that of cherries is considerably smaller than the 1951 pack of about 102 million pounds. Total production of frozen citrus juices probably will be about 45 percent larger than the 1951-pack of approximately 380 million pounds. In Florida output of frozen orange concentrate made from the 1951-52 crop was approximately 436 million pounds (44 million gallons), an increase of 43 percent over the preceding pack. Per capita consumption of all frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1952 may be about 5.5 pounds, a new record.

Cold-Storage Holdings September 30, 1952 Smaller Than Stocks A Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage September 30, 1952 totaled about 554 million pounds, about 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. Among items held in largest volume on September 30, 1952 were: frozen orange juice, about 175 million pounds (17.7 million gallons), 11 percent larger than on September 30, 1951; strawberries, about 129 million pounds, 7 percent larger than on that date in 1951; and cherries 50 million pounds, 37 percent smaller than a year earlier. Consumption of frozen orange juice increased sharply during the first half of 1952,

and during May, June and July was more than twice that of the same months in 1951. For this reason stocks on September 30, 1952 from the much heavier 1952 pack were only moderately above stocks a year earlier. By the time the new pack is started in December, stocks may even be under those of December 1951.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1953

Total production of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts -- may be a little larger in 1953 than in 1952, if the weather is average. Increases in the production of almonds and pecans probably will more than offset a decrease in walnuts. The filbert crop is likely again to be large.

Smaller Production in 1952

The 1952 crop of the four major tree nuts is estimated at 190,578 tons (in shell), 7 percent below 1951 but 12 percent above the 1941-50 average. Almond production in California is 35,300 tons, 17 percent under the large 1951 crop. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is 11,550 tons, 67 percent above 1951, and sets a new record. Total production of pecans in 10 southwestern commercial States is 63,628 tons, 18 percent under 1951 and slightly above average. Most of the reduction is in the improved varieties, which comprise a little over half of the total 1952 pecan crop. The walnut crop in California and Oregon is estimated at 80,100 tons, 3 percent above 1951 and second only to the record 1949 crop.

Smaller Imports Seem Probable in 1952-53

As usual domestic production of tree nuts will be augmented by imports from foreign countries. Imports in 1952-53 of the four major domestic kinds of tree nuts probably will continue about average. Among foreign types usually imported in substantial volume, imports of cashews probably will be nearly as large as in 1951-52. But imports of Brazil nuts, most of which have already arrived, are considerably smaller. Thus total supplies of tree nuts in 1952-53 are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1951-52.

Prices for 1952 Crops

With the prospect for reduced imports of tree nuts in 1952-53 and smaller domestic production, grower prices for the domestic crop will tend to be higher than otherwise. Season average prices for the smaller crops of almonds and pecans probably will be above 1951 prices. Prices for the slightly larger crop of walnuts may be about as high as in 1951. Prices for the much larger filbert crop started at about the same level as a year ago.

Salable and Surplus Percentages For 1952-Crop Tree Nuts

Salable and surplus percentages for 1952-crop almonds, filberts and walnuts have recently been established by the United States Department of Agriculture under applicable marketing agreements and orders. For almonds grown in California, the salable percentage has been fixed at 85 percent and the surplus at 15 percent for the crop year beginning July 1, 1952. For filberts grown in Oregon and Washington, the salable percentage of merchantable in-shell nuts has been fixed at 66 percent and the surplus at 34 percent for the year beginning August 1, 1952. Similar percentages for walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington are 80 and 20 percent, respectively, for the 1952-53 marketing year. Almonds representing the salable quantity may be sold in normal domestic trade channels, but the surplus must be disposed of for uses not competitive with such outlets. The salable percentages of filberts and walnuts may be sold on the domestic in-shell market, but the surpluses must be disposed of in outlets such as shelling or export. Stabilization of prices is sought by the establishment of these percentages.

Import Fees Imposed On Shelled and Prepared Almonds

Following an investigation, including a public hearing, and report by the United States Tariff Commission concerning imports of tree nuts and their bearing on programs undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to such nuts pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, the President of the United States on September 27, 1952, issued a proclamation imposing specified import fees on shelled and prepared almonds for the period October 1, 1952 through September 30, 1953. This action was taken pursuant to Section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act, as amended.

The proclamation states "That a fee of 5 cents per pound shall be imposed upon shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (not including almond paste) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period October 1, 1952 to September 30, 1953, both dates inclusive, until an aggregate quantity of 7,000,000 pounds of such almonds have been so entered or withdrawn during such period, and a fee of 10 cents per pound shall be imposed upon such almonds entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during such period in excess of an aggregate quantity of 7,000,000 pounds. Provided, That in neither case shall the fee be in excess of 50 per centum ad valorem." 1/ It states further that the fees imposed by this action shall be in addition to any other duties imposed on the importation of the articles subject to such fees.

1/ Federal Register, September 30, 1952.

Table 1.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1941-50, annual 1950 and 1951, and indicated 1952; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

(1952 production estimates as of October 1)

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,500	---	77	74	77
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,700	14,200	75	70	74
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,800	3/	78	76	78
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	81,000	71	75	73
Early and midseason 4/	27,110	36,800	43,800	46,000	72	77	74
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	35,000	70	73	72
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,200	69	4	36
Early and midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	780	5/65	4	35
Valencias	1,341	900	100	420	5/63	3	37
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	1,050	74	66	65
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	550	5/72	66	66
Valencias	483	750	380	500	5/75	65	64
Louisiana 2/	314	300	50	57	70	19	23
5 States 6/	102,507	116,910	118,180	---	74	72	74
Total early and midseason 2/	47,992	54,160	57,100	61,587	---	---	---
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,080	---	---	---	---
TANGERINES							
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,700	63	67	67
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 6/	106,607	121,710	122,680	---	---	---	---
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	33,000	62	71	63
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,500	64	72	66
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	16,500	60	69	60
Texas	16,772	7,500	200	450	59	3	22
Arizona	3,344	3,150	2,140	3,000	73	67	69
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,030	---	77	82	79
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	760	5/78	89	81
Other	1,792	1,570	1,400	3/	5/76	77	78
4 States 6/	51,222	46,580	40,370	---	62	45	49
LEMONS							
California 6/	12,614	13,450	12,600	3/	75	75	77
LIMES							
Florida 6/	204	280	260	300	64	81	56

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California, picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. In 1950 and 1951 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1950-California, Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 303; Valencias, 296; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 13; Florida Tangerines, 200; 1951 - California Navels and Miscellaneous oranges, 300; Valencias, 300; Florida grapefruit, seedless, 500; other 2,500; Tangerines, 400. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1952 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950-1,100; 1951-1,700; 1952-2,000. 5/ Short time-average. 6/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 pounds and grapefruit 65 pounds in the Desert Valleys; 68 pounds for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, 79 pounds; Florida limes, 80 pounds. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

Table 2.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1951 and 1952

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	6.16	5.04	---	---	4.11	5.06	---	---	8.22	6.83
September	6.31	6.30	---	7.12	5.53	5.10	4.79	4.11	8.83	7.09
Season average through Sept.	5.62	5.61	---	7.12	4.22	5.09	4.79	4.11	7.46	7.89
Week ended:										
October 3	5.27	6.02	---	---	5.00	4.78	4.99	5.03	7.07	6.44
10	5.64	6.84	5.85	---	---	3.13	5.04	4.83	6.87	6.68
CHICAGO										
August	6.09	5.10	---	---	3.88	4.47	---	---	7.69	6.06
September	6.31	6.08	---	---	5.96	5.03	---	5.08	8.28	6.34
Season average through Sept.	5.48	5.45	---	---	4.45	4.85	---	5.08	7.43	8.14
Week ended:										
October 3	5.92	6.44	---	---	4.57	3.58	4.90	5.24	7.91	6.45
10	5.86	6.61	---	---	3.91	2.81	5.11	5.23	7.70	6.04

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 3.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and indicated 1953 1/

Group and State	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter			
Florida	3,830	4,700	4,500
Early spring			
Louisiana	14,210	5,800	8,000
Alabama	1,980	1,300	1,000
Texas	880	500	550
Group total	17,080	7,600	9,550
Mid-spring			
Mississippi	70	---	---
South Carolina	500	600	600
North Carolina	3,120	2,100	2,000
Tennessee	8,890	12,000	9,600
Arkansas	12,520	16,000	10,400
Oklahoma	1,440	2,800	2,300
Kansas	1,050	850	900
Missouri	4,620	6,000	3,900
Illinois	2,490	2,100	1,700
Kentucky	4,400	4,900	3,200
Virginia	3,930	4,300	3,400
Maryland	2,230	2,200	1,900
Delaware	810	360	300
Mid-spring (cont'd):			
California	3,560	8,400	8,900
Group total	49,630	62,610	49,100
Late spring			
New Jersey	2,900	2,900	2,400
Pennsylvania	2,120	1,700	1,700
Ohio	2,390	2,000	1,700
Indiana	1,970	2,800	2,100
New York	3,820	4,100	3,900
Connecticut	2/630	650	650
Massachusetts	2/1,070	950	950
Michigan	7,380	9,800	9,800
Wisconsin	2,290	1,700	1,700
Iowa	920	500	500
Utah	780	700	600
Washington	5,870	10,000	10,600
Oregon	10,790	17,000	18,700
Maine	2/550	550	550
Group total	41,900	55,350	55,850
All States	112,430	130,260	119,000

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. NOTE: Production in 1952 was 11,878,000 crates, compared with the 10-year average of 8,715,000 crates.

2/ Short-time average, 1949-51.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial: Production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State or area	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	State or area	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	861	1,154	715	Iowa	134	264	217
New Hampshire	857	1,216	600	Missouri	1,205	1,440	884
Vermont	748	1,080	738	Nebraska	74	86	81
Massachusetts	2,554	3,160	1,540	Kansas	417	432	180
Rhode Island	211	235	135				
Connecticut	1,231	1,656	1,201	North Central	18,010	23,057	14,211
New York	14,591	17,291	11,610				
New Jersey	2,460	3,318	2,050	Kentucky	317	376	336
Pennsylvania	6,684	7,626	5,460	Tennessee	392	399	551
				Arkansas	582	510	270
North Atlantic	30,197	36,736	24,049				
				South Central	1,292	1,285	1,157
Delaware	508	316	171				
Maryland	1,357	1,127	1,116	Total Central	19,301	24,342	15,368
Virginia	9,486	9,560	10,101				
West Virginia	3,769	3,780	3,770	Montana	196	40	134
North Carolina	1,090	1,269	2,053	Idaho	1,673	1,610	1,596
				Colorado	1,395	1,292	1,260
South Atlantic	16,305	16,052	17,211	New Mexico	659	825	770
				Utah	441	493	347
Total Eastern	46,502	52,788	41,260	Washington	29,458	19,108	23,725
				Oregon	2,766	2,330	2,800
Ohio	3,517	4,400	2,809	California	7,989	7,832	8,715
Indiana	1,403	1,806	1,148				
Illinois	3,194	3,995	1,890	Western	44,576	33,530	39,347
Michigan	6,962	9,085	5,616				
Wisconsin	936	1,207	1,204				
Minnesota	169	342	182	35 States	110,380	110,660	95,975

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 5.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1941-50, annual 1950 and 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952	State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	497,600	610,000	560,000	450,000	Wash.	35,880	33,000	57,500	49,000
N. J.	76,700	103,000	76,000	95,000	Oreg.	12,380	14,700	20,800	23,500
Wisc.	147,100	222,000	196,000	195,000	Total	769,660	982,700	910,300	812,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 6.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, September-October, 1951 and 1952 1/

Week ended	New York		Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern			
	McIntosh		McIntosh		Wealthy	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September 5	2.25	3.75	---	---	---	2/2.88
12	1.88	4.25	2.00	---	2/1.50	2/2.75
19	1.38	3.25	2/1.65	---	2/1.35	3.00
26	1.25	3.25	2/1.30	3.25	2/1.35	---
October 3	1.35	3.77	1.75	3.00	1.25	---
10	1.75	3.45	1.50	3.18	3/1.00	---

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.
2/ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
3/ Fair quality.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

Crop	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	31,140	42,700	35,300
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,021	6,920	11,550
Walnuts, California and Oregon	69,770	77,400	80,100
Pecans, total (12 States)	2/ 61,603	77,448	63,628
Total of above	169,534	204,468	190,578
Pecans			
Improved varieties 3/	27,013	43,330	32,094
Wild or seedling varieties	34,590	34,118	31,534

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ United States averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.
3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 8.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1951 and 1952

Market, month and week	Washington						All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.10	3.92
September	5.27	5.46	---	---	---	---	5.05	5.47
Season average through Sept.	5.27	5.46	---	---	---	---	4.91	4.69
Week ended:								
October 3	5.24	5.26	---	---	---	---	5.24	5.17
10	5.47	5.47	---	---	3.23	4.28	5.34	5.10
CHICAGO								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.70	3.68
September	4.83	5.50	3.90	4.22	3.29	---	4.53	5.25
Season average through Sept.	4.83	5.50	3.90	4.22	3.29	---	4.37	4.90
Week ended:								
October 3	5.08	5.37	3.44	3.61	3.60	4.49	4.48	4.72
10	5.09	5.25	3.11	4.13	4.17	4.06	4.77	5.15

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 9.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1951 and 1952

Market, month and week	Barlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
August	5.10	4.04	---	---	---	---
September	4.50	4.63	4.18	4.28	4.08	4.29
Season average through September	4.88	4.32	4.18	4.28	4.08	4.29
Week ended: October 3	4.16	4.97	3.92	4.64	3.99	5.25
10	4.89	4.96	4.24	4.51	4.79	4.36
CHICAGO						
August	5.01	3.86	---	---	---	---
September	4.42	4.51	3.64	---	---	3.80
Season average through September	4.85	4.18	3.64	---	---	3.80
Week ended: October 3	4.66	4.29	3.00	---	4.35	4.96
10	5.04	4.61	3.30	4.22	4.37	4.06

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and preliminary 1952 1/

Division	Average 1941-50	1951	Prel. 1952	Division	Average 1941-50	1951	Prel. 1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	204	265	226	Pacific	33,360	37,088	32,274
Middle Atlantic	4,822	5,656	4,954				
E. N. Central	7,073	1,808	6,315				
W. N. Central	690	434	807	U. S. TOTAL	2/68,186	63,627	62,622
S. Atlantic	12,021	13,761	10,445				
E. S. Central	3,017	663	1,964	California			
W. S. Central	3,993	2,216	2,198	Clingstone 3/	19,506	24,544	19,085
Mountain	2,978	1,736	3,439	Freestone	11,193	11,334	10,918

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharveste on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes estimates of production in Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.
3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 11.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

Division	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Pacific Coast	Average 1941-50	1951	Indi. 1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	92	98	84	Washington, total	7,046	5,554	4,833
Middle Atlantic	956	686	589	Bartlett	5,231	3,970	3,465
E. N. Central	1,408	1,470	1,489	Other	1,815	1,584	1,368
W. N. Central	278	210	184	Oregon, total	4,929	4,997	5,584
S. Atlantic	1,035	695	741	Bartlett	1,971	2,147	2,230
E. S. Central	812	339	485	Other	2,958	2,850	3,354
W. S. Central	806	529	312	Calif., total	12,468	15,001	16,002
Mountain	400	449	576	Bartlett	11,009	13,001	14,334
Pacific	24,443	25,552	26,418	Other	1,458	2,000	1,667
U. S. TOTAL	2/30,306	30,028	30,879	Total Bartlett	18,211	19,118	20,029
				Total Other	6,231	6,434	6,389

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharveste on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes estimates of production in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 12.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	State and variety	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	55,540	60,700	54,600	Arkansas	9,480	10,800	8,800
New Jersey	1,820	1,300	1,200	Arizona	1,070	2,500	2,800
Penna.	16,940	17,400	15,800	Washington	18,590	22,700	28,400
Ohio	13,500	15,600	14,000	Oregon	1,460	1,500	1,100
Indiana	1,880	800	900				
Illinois	2,880	2,000	1,900	California			
Michigan	33,250	10,000	35,900	Wine	565,100	651,000	578,000
Iowa	2,660	2,200	2,000	Table	542,100	768,000	688,000
Missouri	4,490	4,400	3,900	Raisin	1,519,900	1,805,000	1,646,000
Kansas	1,860	1,300	900	Dried 2/	256,000	241,000	---
Virginia	1,495	1,100	1,100	Not dried	495,900	841,000	---
W. Virginia	1,140	900	900				
N. Carolina	4,070	3,200	2,700	Total California	2,627,100	3,224,000	2,912,000
S. Carolina	1,190	1,500	1,200	TOTAL			
Georgia	1,980	1,900	1,900	UNITED STATES 3/	2,807,710	3,385,800	3,092,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Includes estimates of production in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1951 and 1952

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August 22	3.91	2.82	3.88	2.72	5.01	4.43	---	---	---	---
29	3.46	2.44	2.87	2.29	4.17	3.58	2.73	2.31	3.47	---
Sept. 5	3.28	3.58	2.83	2.28	4.17	4.08	2.99	2.63	3.28	3.10
12	3.68	3.27	3.55	2.90	4.36	4.26	3.75	2.42	3.72	3.31
19	4.15	2.74	3.83	2.09	4.04	3.60	3.05	1.86	3.97	2.33
26	3.73	2.29	2.72	1.67	3.52	3.22	2.46	1.56	3.07	1.99
Season average through Sept.	4.08	3.58	3.18	2.76	4.12	4.00	2.76	2.05	3.36	2.28
October 3	3.21	2.57	2.32	2.26	3.03	3.04	1.87	1.95	2.39	2.04
10	3.92	2.92	2.58	2.26	3.49	3.06	2.03	2.06	2.83	2.47
CHICAGO										
August 22	3.03	2.30	3.50	2.66	4.87	4.53	---	---	3.90	---
29	2.29	2.71	3.51	2.46	4.22	3.56	2.73	---	3.93	---
Sept. 5	2.38	2.95	3.16	2.37	3.93	3.65	2.50	---	2.99	3.10
12	3.59	2.85	3.83	2.21	4.28	3.92	---	---	3.70	2.72
19	3.49	2.85	2.49	1.83	3.91	4.32	2.41	2.20	2.90	2.20
26	3.16	2.04	2.00	1.41	2.94	3.41	2.04	---	2.53	1.93
Season average through Sept.	3.49	3.37	3.15	2.56	4.09	4.10	2.42	2.13	3.01	2.27
October 3	2.73	2.61	1.60	1.91	2.94	2.68	1.91	1.95	2.36	2.00
10	2.87	3.01	---	---	2.77	2.59	1.90	---	2.31	2.10

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and preliminary 1952, also utilization of prunes, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and preliminary 1952

State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prunes, utilization		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952		Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums				Used fresh 2/			
Michigan	5,060	4,800	7,800	Idaho	20,270	20,100	21,650
California	79,000	97,000	56,000	Washington	13,598	10,140	12,070
Prunes				Oregon	19,445	12,800	17,200
Idaho	21,580	22,000	23,800	Canned			
Washington, all	22,910	13,600	16,500	Idaho	600	1,900	1,850
Eastern Washington	16,890	10,600	13,200	Washington	6,661	3,200	3,560
Western Washington	6,020	3,000	3,300	Oregon	20,540	28,500	19,300
Oregon, all	71,070	59,800	46,600	Frozen			
Eastern Oregon	15,410	5,800	11,600	Washington	609	240	330
Western Oregon	55,660	54,000	35,000	Oregon	4,210	2,650	700
	Dry basis 3/			Other			
				Processed			
				Washington	277	20	40
				Oregon	880	50	---
				Dried	Dry Basis 3/		
				Washington	220	---	---
California	183,700	177,000	135,000	Oregon	5,540	4,400	2,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.
2/ Includes quantities used in farm household.
3/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indic. 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California, dried	2/32,390	2/30,000	---	80	86	84
California, not dried	15,700	14,000	---	--	--	--
Olives						
California	46,400	3/64,000	---	52	72	65

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Dry basis.
3/ Revised.

Table 16.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks1			Packs	
	Sept. 30 average 1947-51	Sept. 30 1951	Sept. 30 1952	1950	1951
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/16,047	1/20,862	1/8,394	48,013	28,772
Apricots	9,928	6,883	5,914	7,802	9,869
Blackberries	14,989	16,523	14,169	8,973	14,574
Blueberries	15,067	23,233	18,641	10,900	13,921
Cherries	72,007	79,693	50,318	105,201	101,533
Grapes	7,671	11,738	7,205	15,189	4,799
Peaches	26,575	26,649	26,077	25,791	32,380
Plums and prunes	8,704	9,965	8,781	5,144	6,791
Raspberries	31,907	30,885	26,875	31,378	28,973
Strawberries	93,757	120,443	129,372	192,732	157,729
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,859	11,735	9,623	13,814	13,515
Orange juice 2/	3/	157,096	174,865	(See below)	
Other fruit juices and purees	33,802	54,741	53,514		
Other fruit	37,667	29,320	19,902	15,709	8,090
Total of above	382,980	599,766	553,650	480,646	420,946
				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	34,938	4/44,031
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	202	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	188	4/ 1,098
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	4	---
Blend					
Concentrated	---	---	---	245	4/ 536
Lemon					
Concentrated	---	---	---	205	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	455	---
Lemonade	---	---	---	3,437	---
Tangerine	---	---	---	---	4/ 349

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated.
3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.
4/ Florida pack only.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Florida Canners Association.

Table 17.- Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1952, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 average 1947-51	Sept. 30 1951	Aug. 31 1952	Sept. 30 1952
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fresh fruits:				
Apples, western, 1/ standard boxes	2,427	1,033	168	1,323
Apples, western, 1/ other containers 2/	449	214	3	184
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	2,040	1,701	44	1,141
Apples, eastern, other containers 2/	4,073	4,736	23	2,967
Total apples, bushels	8,989	7,684	238	5,615
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	250	286	720	472
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,057	3,008	2,833	1,861
Pears, all others, boxes	2,664	2,597	268	1,933
Pears, bushel baskets	97	77	47	260
Total pears, bushels	5,068	5,966	3,868	4,526
Grapes, pounds	3/	3/	6,000	41,647
Other fresh fruits, pounds	31,955	25,692	56,920	22,366

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.
2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels.
3/ Data not available.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

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